

# NAVAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER

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## *EVALUATION OF PHARMACY SUPPLIES AS A FUNCTION OF SURGICAL COMPANY CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS*

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COMPANY CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Problem**

Operational Maneuver From The Sea (OMFTS) is a US Marine Corps doctrinal concept that describes military operations characterized by rapid tempo, momentum, and flexibility. Such operations require a medical support system that can keep pace with the speed and mobility of assault forces. To accomplish this objective, the logistical footprint of the forward resuscitative surgical function must be reduced without compromising the quality of clinical care rendered.

### **Objective**

The clinical requirements of the Shock Surgical Team/Triage (SST), Acute Care Ward (Ward), and Operating Room (OR) at Echelon II determine in large part the contents of pharmacy Authorized Medical Allowance Lists (AMALs). This study evaluated current pharmacy AMALs 629 (Equipment) and 630 (Consumables) and proposed changes to them as a function of previously established clinical requirements for the SST, Ward, and OR.

### **Approach**

The complete Fleet Marine Force AMAL list was converted to an Excel document, and was sorted by National Stock Number. Then each item from AMAL 630, pharmacy supplies, was located to determine whether it was unique to the pharmacy. If a drug found in the pharmacy also was found in the OR, SST, or Ward, it was possibly redundant because both areas provide Echelon II care. Therefore, previous studies using the Naval Health Research Center model were examined to determine supply requirements for the SST, Ward, and OR. The results of the previous studies listed the supplies needed to perform each task, along with the dosage required for each patient. Multiplying the dosage by the Deployable Medical Systems-generated expected number of patients produced the total amount required for each drug. If the requirement was fulfilled by the SST, Ward, or OR, then the duplicate item in the pharmacy was considered redundant. If not, the additional quantity needed to fill the requirement was retained in the pharmacy. The previous studies also labeled drugs that would be supplied to the SST, Ward, and OR only by the pharmacy. Using the same method, the clinical requirements for these drugs were calculated. Drugs that were found in both the Battalion Aid Station (BAS) and the pharmacy were unlikely to be redundant because the BAS and the pharmacy function independently at different echelons. Therefore, these items were retained in both AMALs. Each item in AMAL 629, pharmacy equipment, was retained in quantities sufficient for two people to carry out their duties. Items that could not be matched to a specific task were not considered for inclusion in the proposed AMAL.

### **Results**

Reductions in number of items, unit weight, and unit cube were proposed for pharmacy AMALs 629 and 630. As a result of this analysis, proposed AMAL 629 showed a 55% reduction in number of items, 2% reduction in total weight, and a 3% reduction in total cube. Proposed AMAL 630 showed a 69% reduction in number of items, a 65% reduction in total weight, and a 24% reduction in total cube.

## **Conclusion**

Using the results of previous AMAL analyses conducted by the Naval Health Research Center to examine the pharmacy AMALs has resulted in significant reductions in weight and cube, contributing to the faster response times and greater flexibility required by OMFTS doctrine. This has been accomplished without compromising clinical capability because the pharmacy supplies, especially drugs, have been linked to clinical requirements generated by the SST and Ward. It will be important to maintain pharmacy AMALs along with those of the other functional areas in the Surgical Company to ensure that vital medications are available when needed, and also to avoid the problem of retaining redundant or unnecessary supplies. Continuing evaluation of the pharmacy supplies in the context of other functional areas will result in the most efficient supply configuration for storing and dispensing medicines.

## **EVALUATION OF PHARMACY SUPPLIES AS A FUNCTION OF SURGICAL COMPANY CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS**

The nature of the US Marine Corps mission is changing. The Operational Maneuver From The Sea<sup>1</sup> (OMFTS) doctrinal concept describes the Marine Corps as a rapid reaction force with a sea-based operational station that allows rapid progress from ship to objective without the shore buildup that characterized previous operations. The OMFTS concept, with its emphasis on rapid tempo, momentum, and flexibility, will require a medical support system that can keep pace with the speed and mobility of assault forces.

It is likely that Marine units will be widely dispersed and highly mobile, with casualties occurring in far-forward positions. Thus, medical support teams must be rapidly deployable, and equipped with lighter, more flexible resources. The development of modular, efficient Authorized Medical Allowance Lists (AMALs) will be an important factor in achieving the goals of speed and mobility. Mission-specific standards of care and clinical requirements for the items pushed forward must be established so that only those items required to achieve the standards of care are transported. Accomplishing this objective requires reducing the logistical footprint of the forward resuscitative surgical function, without compromising the quality of clinical care rendered by forward forces.<sup>2</sup>

The Naval Health Research Center (NHRC), San Diego, California, has evaluated most of the Marine Corps medical supply blocks. These include the Battalion Aid Station (BAS), and the laboratory, x-ray, Shock Surgical Team/Triage (SST), Acute Care Ward (Ward), and Operating Room (OR) functional areas of the Surgical Company. Significant reductions in materiel requirements have been achieved in all of these AMALs by modeling the clinically relevant elements of a given theater of operations, retaining in the supply stream only those items with an identified clinical requirement.<sup>2-5</sup>

Headquarters, Marine Corps, Quantico, Virginia, Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM), and the Joint Readiness Clinical Advisory Board (JRCAB), Fort Detrick, Maryland, have voiced support for the NHRC approach. Consequently, MARCORSYSCOM AMAL management and the Naval Medical Logistics Command, Fort Detrick, Maryland, have worked to incorporate changes generated by the NHRC model into the AMAL lists.<sup>2</sup> It is hoped that through continued cooperation substantial improvement in the AMALs can be achieved.

### **METHOD**

#### **Overview of the NHRC Model**

The NHRC model for Echelons I and II was designed to interface with the Echelons III and IV Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS) model,<sup>6</sup> which consists of relational databases called the Time, Task, Treater files. The DEPMEDS model was developed to

standardize medical materiel and to assemble it into sets so that each of the services could configure medical facilities according to its own unique requirements. The data in the DEPMEDS model are based on treatment protocols for 319 patient conditions (PCs), each labeled with a short description and a number between 1 and 350. The PCs represent a grouping of closely related diagnoses that are considered to be representative of the injuries expected to occur in theater.<sup>7</sup> To build upon this existing standard, the structural characteristics of the Echelon I and II NHRC databases are compatible with those of the DEPMEDS Time, Task, Treater files.

The 350 DEPMEDS PCs, listed in Appendix A, form the core around which the NHRC Echelon I and II medical supply model was developed. The medical tasks required to treat each PC at Echelon IA-Battlefield, Echelon IB-BAS, and Echelon II-Surgical Company were identified, and the tasks were linked to the appropriate supplies needed to carry them out. Finally, these PC-Task-Supply profiles were validated by a panel of subject matter experts.

Equipment AMALs contain the equipment and reusable materiel needed to establish the functional area. To project equipment requirements, each item considered for inclusion in a given AMAL was linked to a known medical task that would be performed in that functional area. For example, items in AMAL 631, the SST equipment AMAL, were linked to tasks that are performed in the SST. Quantities sufficient to provide care to a given number of patients by a predetermined number of providers were calculated.

Consumable AMALs contain disposable items that are used only once. Consumables also were linked to medical tasks for specified functional areas. Since consumable requirements are determined by the expected number of patients for each PC, it was necessary to project a casualty stream. The Army's Patient Generating Model (PATGEN),<sup>8</sup> a validated tool for projecting casualties, was used to determine a 60-day, worst-case operational scenario. Consumables sufficient to treat the projected number of patients for each PC for the length of their stay in a given functional area were calculated.

### **The Pharmacy**

AMAL 629, pharmacy equipment, contains the equipment and reusable materiel required to establish a pharmacy. There are 17 per Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). AMAL 630, pharmacy supplies, provides consumables sufficient to provide pharmacy support for 1,000 persons for 30 days, and there are 83 of these per MEF. Each Surgical Company has two pharmacies.

The determination of pharmacy requirements differs from that of other functional areas in the Surgical Company. Consumable supplies of the OR, SST, and Ward are determined by tasks directly related to patient care within their units, but some of the drugs needed in these areas are kept only in the pharmacy. For example, acetaminophen is clinically required for patient care both in the SST and Ward, but it is stored and dispensed only by the pharmacy. Because all of the drugs in the pharmacy are used in other areas of the Surgical Company (primarily the OR, SST) and Ward, the requirements for these areas determine what drugs the pharmacy stocks. Equipment requirements also differ in that

pharmacy equipment is used to dispense medications used in other areas, while patient care (OR, SST, and Ward) or ancillary (x-ray and lab) AMALs contain equipment that is used for treatment or diagnosis of patients within the area.

### **Approach**

The complete Fleet Marine Force AMAL list was converted to an electronic database, and was sorted by National Stock Number (NSN). Then each item from AMAL 630 was located to determine whether or not it was unique to the pharmacy. If a drug found in the pharmacy also was found in the OR, SST, or Ward, it was possibly redundant because both areas provide Echelon II care. Therefore, previous studies<sup>2-5</sup> using the NHRC model were examined to determine supply requirements for the SST, Ward, and OR. The results of the previous studies listed the supplies needed to perform each task, along with the dosage required for each patient. Multiplying the dosage by the DEPMEDS-generated expected number of patients produced the total amount required for each drug. If the requirement was fulfilled by the SST, Ward, or OR, then the duplicate item in the pharmacy was considered redundant. If not, the additional quantity needed to fill the requirement was retained in the pharmacy. The previous studies also labeled drugs that would be supplied to the SST, Ward, and OR only by the pharmacy. Using the same method, the clinical requirements for these drugs were calculated. Drugs that were found in both the BAS and the pharmacy were unlikely to be redundant because the BAS and the pharmacy function independently at different echelons. Therefore, these items were retained in both AMALs.

The items were researched to determine whether the type of a particular drug was the DMSB-approved standard. Whenever possible, the standardized medications were used. The indications for each drug were also investigated. If there was duplication in the uses for drugs, one of them was considered redundant. For example, two over-the-counter remedies for hemorrhoids were stocked, and only the standardized item was retained.

Some of the drugs in the pharmacy were unique to that AMAL, and there were no PC-linked clinical requirements for them. When this occurred, the indications for the drug were considered. If the drug was intended to treat a condition that was likely to occur, but for which there was no PC, it was retained. An example of this is isoniazid, which is used as a prophylactic or treatment for tuberculosis. Other items, such as aspirin, were retained because they are commonly used for minor maladies, or as a first response to a suspected cardiac event, even though there is no specific clinical requirement for them.

Each item in AMAL 629 was retained in quantities sufficient for two people to carry out their duties. Items that could not be matched to a specific task were not considered for inclusion in the proposed AMAL.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **AMAL 629 – Pharmacy Equipment**

The current pharmacy equipment AMAL 629 contains only 11 items. Five storage items, including a refrigerator, chests, and a cabinet, have been retained in the proposed AMAL.

The number of items of equipment used for dispersing medications, such as spatulas, tablet and capsule counting trays, and a numbering wheel, have been reduced; proposed quantities of these items are sufficient for the personnel who use them. Two sizes of glass measuring containers have been eliminated because, although they are reusable, they are not sterile. The differences between the current and proposed AMAL 629 in price, weight, and cube are shown in Table 1. Appendix B contains the proposed pharmacy equipment AMAL 629.

**Table 1. Comparison Between Current and Proposed Pharmacy Equipment AMAL 629**

|                          | Quantity | Total Price | Total Weight | Total Cube |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>Current AMAL 629</b>  | 29.00    | \$ 2701.25  | 274.52       | 31.60      |
| <b>Proposed AMAL 629</b> | 13.00    | \$ 2468.45  | 268.90       | 30.57      |
| <b>Reduction</b>         | 16.00    | \$ 232.80   | 5.62         | 1.03       |
| <b>Percent</b>           | 55%      | 9%          | 2%           | 3%         |

### **AMAL 630 – Pharmacy Consumables**

**Drugs Not Unique to Pharmacy.** There are no duplications in the OR and pharmacy AMALs. Only four drugs that are stocked in either the SST or the Ward AMALs are also carried in the pharmacy. AMAL 634, Ward supplies, contains sufficient codeine phosphate and acetaminophen tablets and diphenhydramine hydrochloride capsules to fulfill its own requirements; however, the pharmacy supplies both of these drugs to the SST. Therefore, both drugs were retained in the pharmacy in sufficient quantities to meet SST requirements and, since both are frequently used, to cover sick call and any shortages in the Surgical Company. Two other drugs, gentamicin sulfate ophthalmologic solution and sulfadiazene silver cream, are carried in both the SST and the Ward, in addition to the pharmacy. Because both drugs are frequently used, they were retained in the pharmacy in case additional quantities were needed in the SST or the Ward. Twenty-six drugs were carried in both the BAS and the pharmacy, but these duplications were not a factor in determining the proposed pharmacy AMAL.

**Drugs Unique to Pharmacy.** The current pharmacy AMAL lists no OR requirements that are supplied by the pharmacy, but the OR AMAL review panel proposed that scopolomine be added to the pharmacy for use in the OR. Results of previous studies show that the pharmacy is responsible for 27 drugs that are required by either the SST, the Ward, or both. Table 2 shows that 10 have clinical requirements in both the SST and the Ward, 5 are required by the SST, and 12 are required by the Ward. Three of these, brompheniramine maleate, loperamide hydrochloride, and ranitidine, are not listed in the current AMAL; only loperamide is proposed for addition. Two other drugs have been proposed for deletion. Miconazole nitrate cream is an antifungal preparation for women, and female-specific medications are not included at Echelon II. Dibucaine ointment, a hemorrhoid medication, is redundant with Anusol® cream (hydrocortisone acetate and pramoxine hydrochloride cream). It is proposed that quantities of all other drugs be decreased.



**Table 2. AMAL 630 Consumables With Clinical Requirements in SST and/or Ward**

| NSN           | Nomen                   | SST | Ward |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----|------|
| 6505009857301 | Acetaminophen           | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505012069246 | Acyclovir Caps          | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505005799110 | Bacitracin              | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505012073738 | Brompheniramine         |     | ✓    |
| 6505010235011 | Clotrimazole Cream      | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505004002054 | Codeine&Acetamin.       | ✓   |      |
| 6505010985802 | Diazepam Tabs           | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505002999535 | Dibucaine Ointment      |     | ✓    |
| 6505003697289 | Dicloxacillin Sod Caps  | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505001168350 | Diphenhydramine HCl     | ✓   |      |
| 6505000095063 | Doxycycline Hyclate     | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505011134758 | Erythromycin Tabs       | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505010222646 | Gentamicin Sulf Ophth   |     | ✓    |
| 6505014070381 | Griseofulvin Tabs       |     | ✓    |
| 6505013480278 | Guaifenesin Caps        |     | ✓    |
| 6505012816758 | Hydrocortisone Acetate  | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505009262095 | Hydrocortisone Cream    |     | ✓    |
| 6505012149062 | Ibuprofen Tabs          |     | ✓    |
| 6505010666568 | Loperamide HCl Caps     |     | ✓    |
| 6505011561844 | Magnesia Alumina        |     | ✓    |
| 6505008901840 | Metronidazole Tabs      | ✓   |      |
| 6505010498881 | Miconazole Nitrate Crm  | ✓   |      |
| 6505010141378 | Neomycin&Poly B Otic    | ✓   | ✓    |
| 6505011607702 | Ranitidine Tabs         |     | ✓    |
| 6505001839419 | Sulfacetamide Sod Ophth |     | ✓    |
| 6505001394600 | Tetrahydroz HCl Ophth   |     | ✓    |
| 6505010083054 | Undecylenic Acid Pwdr   | ✓   |      |

An additional 28 drugs are unique to the current pharmacy supply AMAL, but have no clinical requirements in other functional areas. Of these, 18 were eliminated from the proposed pharmacy consumable AMAL for various reasons. Some were deleted because they were redundant with other medications, including antibiotics, such as penicillin V and ampicillin; topical treatments, such as coal tar shampoo and calamine lotion; cold remedies; and pain medications, such as codeine sulfate tablets. Those drugs used to treat conditions that have no PC and a low frequency of occurrence at Echelon II, such as probenecid for hyperuremia, were also eliminated from consideration. Several of the drugs are used for conditions that are not treated at Echelon II, for example, levothyroxine sodium for hypothyroidism. Drugs that were retained include isoniazid, used to protect against tuberculosis, insulin, and dilantin, which were retained in case of emergency. Over-the-counter drugs such as aspirin, tolinaftate, and cimetidine, which are frequently used for minor ailments, also were retained in reduced quantities. Pyridoxine tablets replace ascorbic acid for use with isoniazid as a tuberculosis prophylaxis.

Nine nondrug consumables were included in AMAL 630. These included items such as medicine bottles, labels, ointment jars, and lamps. Except for the ointment jars, all of

these were retained. The number of lamps did not change; however, the quantity of prescription bottles and labels was decreased.

Overall, the number of items, unit weight, and unit cube showed significant reductions between the current and proposed AMAL 630. Results are shown in Table 3. Appendix C contains the proposed AMAL 630, pharmacy supplies.

**Table 3. Comparison Between Current and Proposed Pharmacy Consumables AMAL 630**

|                          | Quantity | Total Price | Total Weight | Total Cube |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>Current AMAL 630</b>  | 919.00   | \$ 6598.63  | 233.48       | 17.55      |
| <b>Proposed AMAL 630</b> | 289.00   | \$ 1778.84  | 82.22        | 13.35      |
| <b>Reduction</b>         | 630.00   | \$ 4819.79  | 151.27       | 4.20       |
| <b>Percent</b>           | 69%      | 73%         | 65%          | 24%        |

## CONCLUSIONS

Using the results of previous AMAL studies<sup>2-5</sup> to examine the pharmacy AMALs has resulted in significant reductions in weight and cube, contributing to the faster response times and greater flexibility required by OMFTS doctrine. More importantly, no decrease in clinical capability has resulted, because the pharmacy supplies, especially drugs, have been linked to clinical requirements generated by the SST and Ward.

Because the pharmacy does not, essentially, generate its own clinical requirements, it is important to maintain pharmacy AMALs along with those of the other functional areas in the Surgical Company. For example, if the clinical requirement for a particular drug changes in the SST or Ward, the pharmacy AMAL should immediately reflect that change. This will ensure that vital medications are available when needed, and also will avoid the problem of retaining redundant or unnecessary supplies. Continuing evaluation of the pharmacy supplies in the context of other functional areas will result in the most efficient supply configuration for storing and dispensing medicines.

Improved packaging and disposable supplies have made it possible to store many drugs in the functional area where they are used rather than in the pharmacy. To streamline operations and also to optimize the expertise of personnel in light of this development, the pharmacy might perform functions such as the resupply of drugs for the SST, Ward, and OR. Medical personnel, such as nurses, would then have more time for direct patient care, and the efficiency of the Surgical Company would be enhanced.

Using the NHRC model has demonstrated that significant reductions in the logistical burden carried by Marine Corps forces can be achieved by modeling the clinically relevant elements of the theater of operations. The supply requirements for the delivery of medical care in far-forward medical areas have all been linked to the medical tasks for which they are required. Finally, the pharmacy requirements have been evaluated relative to the clinical requirements of the SST and the Ward. As Marine Corps doctrine requires more mobile and flexible deployable medical systems, the NHRC model can be used as a tool in the efficient configuration of medical supplies for a wide range of scenarios.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**Patient Condition List**

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

| PC# | PC DESCRIPTION   |
|-----|--|
| 001 | Cerebral concussion closed with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture severe – loss of consciousness from 2 to 12 hours   |
| 002 | Cerebral concussion closed with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture moderate – loss of consciousness less than 2 hours  |
| 003 | Cerebral contusion closed with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture severe – loss of consciousness greater than 24 hours with focal neurological deficit   |
| 004 | Cerebral contusion closed with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture moderate – loss of consciousness from 12–24 hours without focal neurological deficit   |
| 005 | Cerebral contusion closed with intracranial hematoma with/without nondepressed linear skull fracture – severe – large hematoma (including epidural hematoma) with rapidly deteriorating comatose patient |
| 006 | Cerebral contusion closed with nondepressed linear skull fracture severe – loss of consciousness greater than 24 hours with/without focal neurological deficit   |
| 007 | Cerebral contusion closed with depressed skull fracture severe – with associated intracerebral hematoma and/or massive depression  |
| 008 | Cerebral contusion closed with depressed skull fracture moderate – no associated hematoma or significant effect from depression  |
| 009 | Cerebral contusion with open skull fracture severe – with intracranial fragments and/or depressed skull fracture; eyelid and eyeball laceration with retained intraocular foreign body                   |
| 010 | Cerebral contusion with open skull fracture moderate – without intracranial fragments and/or depressed skull fracture  |
| 011 | Intracranial hemorrhage spontaneous nontraumatic all cases   |
| 012 | Not assigned   |
| 013 | Wound scalp open without cerebral injury or skull fracture severe – scalped with avulsion of tissue  |
| 014 | Wound scalp open without cerebral injury or skull fracture moderate – scalp laceration   |
| 015 | Fracture facial bones closed exclusive of mandible severe – multiple fractures   |
| 016 | Fracture facial bones closed exclusive of mandible moderate – single fracture  |
| 017 | Wound face jaws and neck open lacerated with associated fractures excluding spinal fractures severe – with airway obstruction  |
| 018 | Wound face jaws and neck open lacerated with associated fractures excluding spinal fractures moderate – without airway obstruction; eyelid and eyeball laceration with retained intraocular foreign body |
| 019 | Wound face and neck open lacerated contused without fractures severe – with airway obstructions and/or major vessel involvement  |
| 020 | Wound face and neck open lacerated contused without fractures moderate – without airway obstruction or major vessel involvement  |
| 021 | Eye wound severe – loss of intraocular fluid with/without retinal detachment, with severe lid laceration, eye not salvageable  |
| 022 | Eye wound lacerated moderate – without retinal detachment or retinal injury no foreign body retained without loss of vitreous fluid patient has hyphema eye salvageable                                  |
| 023 | Hearing impairment severe  |
| 024 | Hearing impairment moderate  |
| 025 | Fracture spine closed without cord damage unstable lesion  |
| 026 | Fracture spine closed without cord damage stable lesion  |
| 027 | Fracture spine closed with cord damage cervical spine with respiratory involvement   |

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

## PC# PC DESCRIPTION

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 028 | Fracture spine closed with cord damage below cervical spine (progressive)  |
| 029 | Fracture spine open with cord damage cervical spine with respiratory involvement   |
| 030 | Fracture spine open with cord damage below cervical spine (progressive)  |
| 031 | Intervertebral disc disorders with nerve root compression resistant to bed rest/traction   |
| 032 | Intervertebral disc disorders with nerve root compression responding to bed rest/traction  |
| 033 | Strains and sprains sacroiliac region severe – nonambulatory   |
| 034 | Strains and sprains sacroiliac region moderate – ambulatory  |
| 035 | Burn thermal superficial head and neck greater than 5% but less than 10% of total body area and/or eye involvement                                 |
| 036 | Burn thermal superficial head and neck less than 5% of total body area and no eye involvement  |
| 037 | Burn thermal partial thickness head and neck greater than 5% but less than 10% of total body area and/or eye involvement                           |
| 038 | Burn thermal partial thickness head and neck less than 5% of total body area and no eye involvement  |
| 039 | Burn thermal full thickness head and neck greater than 5% but less than 10% of total body area with eye involvement                                |
| 040 | Burn thermal full thickness head and neck less than 5% of total body area and no eye involvement   |
| 041 | Fracture clavicle closed all cases   |
| 042 | Wound shoulder girdle open with bone injury severe – joint involvement   |
| 043 | Wound shoulder girdle open with bone injury moderate – no joint involvement  |
| 044 | Fracture humerus closed upper shaft all cases  |
| 045 | Wound upper arm open penetrating lacerated without fracture severe – with nerve and/or vascular injury   |
| 046 | Wound upper arm open penetrating lacerated without fracture moderate – without nerve or vascular injury  |
| 047 | Wound upper arm open with fractures and nerve and vascular injury arm nonsalvageable   |
| 048 | Wound upper arm open with fractures and nerve injury no vascular injury arm salvageable  |
| 049 | Fracture radius and ulna closed severe – shafts of bones   |
| 050 | Fracture radius and ulna closed moderate – colles fracture   |
| 051 | Wound forearm open lacerated penetrating without bone nerve or vascular injury with major loss of muscle tissue severe requiring major debridement |
| 052 | Wound forearm open lacerated penetrating without bone nerve or vascular injury moderate – not requiring major debridement                          |
| 053 | Wound forearm open lacerated penetrating with fracture and with nerve and vascular injury forearm not salvageable                                  |
| 054 | Wound forearm open lacerated penetrating with fracture and with nerve and vascular injury forearm salvageable                                      |
| 055 | Fracture hand or fingers closed severe – requiring closed reduction  |
| 056 | Fracture hand and/or fingers closed moderate – not requiring closed reduction  |
| 057 | Wound hand and/or fingers open lacerated without fractures severe – superficial and deep tendon involvement  |
| 058 | Wound hand and/or fingers open lacerated without fractures moderate – no tendon involvement or limited to sublimis tendon involvement              |
| 059 | Wound hand open lacerated contused crushed with fracture(s) all cases – involving fractures of carpals and/or metacarpals                          |
| 060 | Wound fingers open lacerated contused crushed with fracture(s) of phalangeals requiring rehabilitation   |

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

## PC# PC DESCRIPTION

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 061 | Crush injury upper extremity severe – limb not salvageable   |
| 062 | Crush injury upper extremity moderate – limb salvageable   |
| 063 | Not assigned   |
| 064 | Dislocation shoulder closed all cases  |
| 65  | Dislocation/fracture elbow closed acute all cases  |
| 066 | Not assigned   |
| 067 | Dislocation hand or wrist closed acute   |
| 068 | Dislocation fingers closed acute   |
| 069 | Amputation hand traumatic complete all cases   |
| 070 | Amputation forearm traumatic complete all cases  |
| 071 | Amputation full arm traumatic complete all cases   |
| 072 | Sprain wrist closed acute all cases  |
| 073 | Sprain thumb closed acute severe   |
| 074 | Sprain fingers closed acute moderate – no thumb involvement  |
| 075 | Burn thermal superficial upper extremities greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved                                  |
| 076 | Burn thermal superficial upper extremity less than 10% of total body area involved   |
| 077 | Burn thermal partial thickness upper extremities greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved                            |
| 078 | Burn thermal partial thickness upper extremity less than 10% of total body area involved   |
| 079 | Burn thermal full thickness upper extremities greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved                               |
| 080 | Burn thermal full thickness upper extremity less than 10% of total body area involved  |
| 081 | Fracture ribs closed severe – multiple fractures   |
| 082 | Fracture rib(s) closed moderate  |
| 083 | Injury lung closed (blast crush) with pneumohemothorax severe – one lung with pulmonary contusion and acute severe respiratory distress    |
| 084 | Injury lung closed (blast crush) with pneumohemothorax moderate – one lung with pulmonary contusion and respiratory distress               |
| 085 | Wound thorax (anterior or posterior) open superficial lacerated contused abraded avulsed requiring major debridement                       |
| 086 | Wound thorax (anterior or posterior) open superficial lacerated contused abraded avulsed not requiring major debridement                   |
| 087 | Wound thorax (anterior or posterior) open penetrating with associated rib fractures and pneumohemothorax acute severe respiratory distress |
| 088 | Wound thorax (anterior or posterior) open penetrating with associated rib fractures and pneumohemothorax moderate respiratory distress     |
| 089 | Not assigned   |
| 090 | Burn thermal superficial trunk greater than 20% but less than 30% of total body area involved  |
| 091 | Burn thermal superficial trunk greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved  |
| 092 | Burn thermal partial thickness trunk greater than 20% but less than 30% of total body area involved  |
| 093 | Burn thermal partial thickness trunk greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved  |
| 094 | Burn thermal full thickness trunk greater than 20% but less than 30% of total body area involved   |

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

| PC# | PC DESCRIPTION   |
|-----|--|
| 095 | Burn thermal full thickness trunk greater than 10% but less than 20% of total body area involved   |
| 096 | Wound abdominal wall (anterior or posterior) lacerated abraded contused avulsed without entering abdominal cavity severe – requiring major debridement |
| 097 | Wound abdominal wall (anterior or posterior) lacerated abraded contused avulsed without entering abdominal cavity not requiring major debridement      |
| 098 | Wound liver closed acute (crush fracture) major liver damage   |
| 099 | Wound liver closed acute (crush fracture) minor liver damage   |
| 100 | Wound spleen closed acute (crush fracture) all cases   |
| 101 | Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerating penetrating perforating wound to the large bowel   |
| 102 | Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerating penetrating perforating wound to the small bowel without major or multiple resections                      |
| 103 | Wound abdominal cavity open with penetrating perforating wound of liver major damage   |
| 104 | Wound abdominal cavity open with penetrating perforating abdominal wound with lacerated liver  |
| 105 | Wound abdominal cavity open with penetrating perforating wound of spleen   |
| 106 | Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerated penetrated perforated wound with shattered kidney   |
| 107 | Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerated penetrating perforating wound with lacerated kidney initially repaired but subsequent nephrectomy           |
| 108 | Wound penetration of pelvis with severe organ damage   |
| 109 | Wound penetration of pelvis with moderate organ damage   |
| 110 | Wound buttocks severe – open lacerated penetrating perforating and avulsed   |
| 111 | Wound buttocks moderate – open lacerated contused and abraded  |
| 112 | Displaced fracture of pelvis closed with associated soft tissue damage and pelvic organ damage   |
| 113 | Nondisplaced fracture of pelvis closed with associated soft tissue damage  |
| 114 | Wound abdomen open with pelvic fracture and penetrating perforating wounds to multiple pelvic structures (male or female)                              |
| 115 | Wound abdomen open with pelvic fracture and penetrating perforating wounds to pelvic colon only (male or female)                                       |
| 116 | Wound external genitalia male severe – lacerated avulsed crushed   |
| 117 | Wound external genitalia male moderate – abraded and contused  |
| 118 | Wound external genitalia female severe – lacerated avulsed crushed   |
| 119 | Wound external genitalia female moderate – abraded contused  |
| 120 | Fracture closed femur shaft all cases  |
| 121 | Wound thigh open without fracture nerve or vascular injury requiring major debridement   |
| 122 | Wound thigh open without fracture nerve or vascular injury not requiring major debridement   |
| 123 | Wound thigh open lacerated penetrating perforating with fracture and nerve/vascular injury limb not salvageable  |
| 124 | Wound thigh open lacerated penetrating perforating with fracture and nerve and/or vascular injury limb salvageable                                     |
| 125 | Wound knee open lacerated penetrating perforating with joint space penetration shattered knee  |



# Appendix A - DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

## PC# PC DESCRIPTION

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 126 | Wound knee open lacerated penetrating perforating with joint space penetration articular cartilage damage no bone injury      |
| 127 | Fracture closed tibia and fibula shaft all cases  |
| 128 | Wound lower leg open lacerated penetrating perforating without fractures requiring major debridement                          |
| 129 | Wound lower leg open lacerated penetrating perforating without fractures not requiring major debridement                      |
| 130 | Wound lower leg open lacerated penetrating perforating with fracture and nerve/vascular injury limb not salvageable           |
| 131 | Wound lower leg open lacerated penetrating perforating with fracture and nerve and/or vascular injury limb salvageable        |
| 132 | Fracture ankle/foot closed displaced requiring reduction  |
| 133 | Fracture ankle/foot closed nondisplaced not requiring reduction   |
| 134 | Wound ankle foot toes open lacerated contused without fractures but requiring major debridement                               |
| 135 | Wound ankle foot toes open lacerated contused without fractures not requiring major debridement                               |
| 136 | Wound ankle foot toes open penetrating perforating with fractures and nerve/vascular injury limb not salvageable              |
| 137 | Wound ankle foot toes open penetrating perforating with fractures and nerve and/or vascular injury limb salvageable           |
| 138 | Crush injury lower extremity limb not salvageable   |
| 139 | Crush injury lower extremity limb salvageable   |
| 140 | Dislocation hip closed acute all cases  |
| 141 | Tear ligaments knee acute complete rupture  |
| 142 | Tear ligaments knee acute incomplete rupture  |
| 143 | Dislocation toes closed acute all cases   |
| 144 | Amputation foot traumatic complete all cases  |
| 145 | Amputation below knee traumatic complete all cases  |
| 146 | Amputation traumatic complete requiring hip disarticulation   |
| 147 | Amputation above knee traumatic complete  |
| 148 | Sprain ankle closed acute with complete ligament rupture  |
| 149 | Sprain ankle closed acute grade 2 incomplete ligament rupture   |
| 150 | Burn thermal superficial lower extremities and genitalia greater than 30% but less than 40% of total body area involved       |
| 151 | Burn thermal superficial lower extremity and genitalia greater than 15% but less than 30% of total body area involved         |
| 152 | Burn thermal partial thickness lower extremities and genitalia greater than 30% but less than 40% of total body area involved |
| 153 | Burn thermal partial thickness lower extremity and genitalia greater than 15% but less than 30% of total body area involved   |
| 154 | Burn thermal full thickness lower extremities and genitalia greater than 30% but less than 40% of total body area involved    |
| 155 | Burn thermal full thickness lower extremity and genitalia greater than 15% but less than 30% of total body area involved      |
| 156 | Blisters hand fingers foot toes due to friction acute moderate all cases  |
| 157 | Insect bites and stings (unspecified body area) with systemic symptoms and/or respiratory difficulty                          |
| 158 | Bites and stings (unspecified body area) moderate localized symptoms  |
| 159 | MIW brain and chest with sucking chest wound and pneumothorax   |

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

| PC# | PC DESCRIPTION  |
|-----|---|
| 160 | MIW brain and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound colon  |
| 161 | MIW brain and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound kidney   |
| 162 | MIW brain and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound bladder  |
| 163 | MIW brain and abdomen with shock and penetrating perforating wound spleen   |
| 164 | MIW brain and abdomen with shock and penetrating perforating wound liver  |
| 165 | MIW brain and lower limbs requiring bilateral above knee amputations  |
| 166 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with penetrating wound colon  |
| 167 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound kidney bladder   |
| 168 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with perforating wound bladder  |
| 169 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound spleen   |
| 170 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and abdomen with penetrating perforating wound liver  |
| 171 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax and limbs with fracture and vascular injury   |
| 172 | MIW abdomen with penetrating perforating wound of colon and bladder   |
| 173 | MIW abdomen with penetrating perforating wound of colon and spleen  |
| 174 | MIW abdomen with penetrating perforating wound of colon and liver   |
| 175 | MIW abdomen and limbs with penetrating perforating wound of colon and open fracture and neurovascular injury of salvageable lower limb            |
| 176 | MIW abdomen and pelvis with penetrating perforating wound of liver and kidney   |
| 177 | MIW abdomen and pelvis with penetrating perforating wounds of spleen and bladder  |
| 178 | MIW abdomen pelvis limbs with fracture and neurovascular injury limb salvageable and penetrating wound kidney                                     |
| 179 | MIW abdomen pelvis limbs without fracture or neurovascular injury and penetrating perforating wound bladder                                       |
| 180 | MIW abdomen and lower limbs with fracture and nerve injury with penetrating wound of spleen with full thickness burns to greater than 20% of TBSA |
| 181 | MIW abdomen and limbs without fracture or nerve injury with penetrating wound of liver  |
| 182 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax soft tissue injury to upper limbs and penetrating wound of brain  |
| 183 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax soft tissue injury to upper limbs and abdomen with wound of colon   |
| 184 | MIW chest with pneumohemothorax pelvis and abdomen with wound of colon and bladder  |
| 185 | MIW abdomen and chest with multiple organ damage  |
| 186 | Multiple nonperforating fragment wounds of skin and soft tissue   |
| 187 | Trench foot immersion foot severe – vesicle formation   |
| 188 | Trench foot immersion foot moderate – no vesicle formation  |
| 189 | Not assigned  |
| 190 | Frostbite full skin thickness or deeper involvement   |
| 191 | Frostbite less than full skin thickness   |
| 192 | Hypothermia all cases   |

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

| PC# | PC DESCRIPTION   |
|-----|--|
| 193 | Heat stroke  |
| 194 | Heat exhaustion  |
| 195 | Heat cramps all cases  |
| 196 | Appendicitis acute with perforation rupture peritonitis  |
| 197 | Appendicitis acute without perforation rupture peritonitis                                       |
| 198 | Inguinal hernia complicated direct or indirect sliding incarceration of bowel                    |
| 199 | Inguinal hernia uncomplicated direct or indirect no sliding no incarceration of bowel or bladder |
| 200 | Internal derangement of knee chronic with torn meniscus and/or ligament laxity                   |
| 201 | Strain lumbosacral sacroiliac joint chronic all cases  |
| 202 | Eczema dermatitis seborrheic contact others affecting weight bearing or pressure areas           |
| 203 | Eczema dermatitis seborrheic contact others not affecting weight bearing areas                   |
| 204 | Boils furuncles pyoderma requiring surgery   |
| 205 | Boils furuncles pyoderma all other cases   |
| 206 | Cellulitis involving face or weight bearing areas  |
| 207 | Cellulitis other than face or weight bearing areas   |
| 208 | Dermatophytosis severe – affecting feet  |
| 209 | Dermatophytosis all other cases  |
| 210 | Pediculosis all cases  |
| 211 | Scabies all cases  |
| 212 | Pilonidal cyst/abscess requiring major excision  |
| 213 | Pilonidal cyst/abscess requiring minor incision  |
| 214 | Ingrown toenails bilateral with secondary infections unresolvable at Echelon 2                   |
| 215 | Ingrown toenails without secondary infection   |
| 216 | Herpes simplex and zoster without encephalitis all types all cases                               |
| 217 | Not assigned   |
| 218 | Not assigned   |
| 219 | Hyperhidrosis all cases  |
| 220 | Blepharitis all cases  |
| 221 | Conjunctivitis severe all cases  |
| 222 | Conjunctivitis moderate all cases  |
| 223 | Corneal ulcer  |
| 224 | Corneal abrasion   |
| 225 | Iridocyclitis acute marked visual impairment   |
| 226 | Iridocyclitis acute minimal visual impairment  |

Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

| PC# | PC DESCRIPTION  |
|-----|---|
| 227 | Refraction and accommodation disorders refraction required                |
| 228 | Refraction and accommodation disorders replacement of spectacles required |
| 229 | Otitis externa all cases  |
| 230 | Otitis media acute suppurative all cases                                  |
| 231 | Not assigned  |
| 232 | Allergic rhinitis all cases   |
| 233 | Upper respiratory infections acute including tonsillitis all cases        |
| 234 | Bronchitis acute all cases  |
| 235 | Asthma with disabling symptoms or repeated attacks                        |
| 236 | Asthma other cases  |
| 237 | Not assigned  |
| 238 | Not assigned  |
| 239 | Acute respiratory disease severe  |
| 240 | Acute respiratory disease moderate  |
| 241 | Not assigned  |
| 242 | Not assigned  |
| 243 | Food poisoning all organisms disabling symptoms                           |
| 244 | Food poisoning all organisms moderate symptoms                            |
| 245 | Diarrheal disease severe  |
| 246 | Diarrheal disease moderate  |
| 247 | Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage gastritis or ulcer                      |
| 248 | Dyspepsia acute all cases   |
| 249 | Peptic ulcer gastric or duodenal penetrating and/or perforating           |
| 250 | Peptic ulcer gastric or duodenal uncomplicated                            |
| 251 | Regional ileitis disabling symptoms unresponsive to treatment             |
| 252 | Regional ileitis responds to treatment                                    |
| 253 | Helminthiasis all cases   |
| 254 | Not assigned  |
| 255 | Migraine all cases  |
| 256 | Hemorrhoidal disease all cases  |
| 257 | Not assigned  |
| 258 | Severe hypertension   |
| 259 | Ischemic heart disease  |
| 260 | Phlebitis deep vein involvement   |

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

| PC#  | PC DESCRIPTION  |
|------|---|
| 261  | Not assigned  |
| 262  | Tenosynovitis elbow wrist shoulders etc.  |
| 263  | Meningo-encephalitis uncomplicated  |
| 264  | Meningo-encephalitis complicated  |
| 265  | Near drowning without cervical spine injury or hypothermia all cases  |
| 266  | Toxic inhalation including burn-related respiratory injuries severe all cases                               |
| 267  | Not assigned  |
| 268  | White phosphorus burns resultant partial thickness burns < 40% TBSA all cases                               |
| 269  | Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) urethritis  |
| 270  | Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) genital ulcers and/or adenopathy  |
| 271  | Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) complicated   |
| 272  | Glomerulonephritis acute  |
| 273  | Glomerulonephritis chronic  |
| 274  | Pyelonephritis acute secondary to obstruction   |
| 275  | Pyelonephritis acute no obstruction   |
| 276  | Nephrotic syndrome all cases  |
| 277  | Ureteral calculus causing obstruction impacted  |
| 278  | Ureteral calculus not causing obstruction   |
| 279  | Epididymitis cystitis prostatitis acute all cases   |
| 280  | Balanoposthitis all cases   |
| 281  | Not assigned  |
| 282  | Infectious mononucleosis all cases  |
| 283  | Hepatitis infectious viral all cases  |
| 284  | Not assigned  |
| 285  | Cholecystitis acute with stones all cases   |
| 286  | Pancreatitis acute all cases  |
| 287  | Cirrhosis all cases   |
| 288  | Not assigned  |
| 289  | Neoplasms malignant   |
| 290  | Neoplasms benign  |
| 291  | Abnormal uterine bleeding (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)                             |
| 292  | Dysmenorrhea amenorrhea (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)                               |
| 2293 | Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) all cases (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)           |
| 294  | Cervicitis endocervicitis with symptomatic leukorrhea (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies) |

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

| PC# | PC DESCRIPTION   |
|-----|--|
| 295 | Vulvovaginitis (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)   |
| 296 | Not assigned   |
| 297 | Tubal pregnancy all cases (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)                                    |
| 298 | Not assigned   |
| 299 | Abortion spontaneous with hemorrhage (Not included in calculation of BAS wartime supplies)                         |
| 300 | Not assigned   |
| 301 | Psychosis  |
| 302 | Conduct disorders  |
| 303 | Non-psychotic mental disorders   |
| 304 | Stress reaction severe unstable slow improvement   |
| 305 | Stress reaction severe stable slow improvement   |
| 306 | Alcohol dependency syndrome moderate   |
| 307 | Alcohol misuse simple intoxication   |
| 308 | Drug dependency (other than alcohol) severe  |
| 309 | Drug misuse (other than alcohol) mild or moderate  |
| 310 | Stress reaction mild/moderate  |
| 311 | Eye wound lacerated penetrated with retinal injury eye salvageable   |
| 312 | Wound knee open lacerated penetrating perforating with joint space penetration no bone or articular cartilage      |
| 313 | Wound abdominal cavity open with lacerated penetrating perforating wound kidney moderate – kidney salvageable      |
| 314 | Stress reaction severe unstable delayed improvement  |
| 315 | Stress reaction severe unstable persisting   |
| 316 | Alcohol dependency severe – impending or actual DTs  |
| 317 | Drug misuse (other than alcohol) severe – atypical no dependency   |
| 318 | Stress reaction severe – rapid improvement   |
| 319 | Wound fingers open lacerated contused crushed with fracture(s) of phalangeals not requiring rehabilitation         |
| 320 | Dislocation/subluxation temporomandibular joint without fracture chronic requiring correction                      |
| 321 | Dislocation/subluxation temporomandibular joint without fracture acute initial injury                              |
| 322 | Fracture mandible with/without oral laceration without airway involvement unstable severe requiring open reduction |
| 323 | Fracture mandible with/without oral laceration without airway involvement mild displacement stable                 |
| 324 | Stress reaction severe stable – delayed improvement  |
| 325 | Stress reaction severe stable persisting   |
| 326 | Not assigned   |
| 327 | Not assigned   |
| 328 | Animal bites and rabies exposure   |

# Appendix A – DEPMEDS Patient Condition List

## PC# PC DESCRIPTION

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 329 | Trachoma all cases   |
| 330 | Schistosomiasis all cases  |
| 331 | Malaria severe – all species   |
| 332 | Malaria moderate – all species   |
| 333 | Febrile illness acute severe – except malaria and pneumonia  |
| 334 | Febrile illness acute moderate   |
| 335 | Snake bite   |
| 336 | Not assigned   |
| 337 | Not assigned   |
| 338 | Not assigned   |
| 339 | Cutaneous ulcers including leishmaniasis   |
| 340 | Not assigned   |
| 341 | Not assigned   |
| 342 | Not assigned   |
| 343 | Not assigned   |
| 344 | Not assigned   |
| 345 | Not assigned   |
| 346 | Eye wound directed energy induced (laser) severe of macula and/or optic nerve with vitreous blood severe visual loss one or both eyes        |
| 347 | Eye wound directed energy induced (laser/rfr) moderate to severe posterior nonmacular nonoptic nerve visual loss secondary to vitreous blood |
| 348 | Eye wound directed energy induced (laser) moderate nonmacular nonoptic nerve no vitreous blood   |
| 349 | Eye wound directed energy induced (laser/rfr) mild to moderate anterior pain with photophobia and disruption of corneal integrity            |
| 350 | Eye wound directed energy induced (laser) mild flash blindness no permanent damage   |

**APPENDIX B**  
**Proposed AMAL 629 – Pharmacy Equipment**



**Appendix B**  
**Proposed AMAL 629 - Pharmacy Equipment**

| NSN           | NOMEN   | QTY  | UI | UPR    | UW     | UC    |
|---------------|---|------|----|--------|--------|-------|
| 6545009143480 | Chest Medical Instrument & Supply Set Field #3 30x18x10" Aluminum | 1.00 | Ea | 274.39 | 25.00  | 3.60  |
| 6545009143500 | Chest Miss Fld #5 30" L X 18" W X 16" D                           | 1.00 | Ea | 469.63 | 33.00  | 6.00  |
| 6545009143485 | Insert Cabinet Med Instr & Sup Set Chest Aluminum 10 Drawers      | 1.00 | Ea | 731.23 | 38.00  | 3.50  |
| 6545002998649 | Insert Cabinet Medical Instrument & Supply Set Chest              | 1.00 | Ea | 124.73 | 60.00  | 3.90  |
| 7520001627109 | Numbering Machine Office Type Self-Inking Pad Print Wheel Qty 6   | 2.00 | Ea | 16.17  | 1.10   | 0.06  |
| 4110001156027 | Refrigerator Mechanical Biologicals 4.5 Cubic Feet 115v 50/60hz   | 1.00 | Ea | 771.73 | 110.00 | 13.41 |
| 6640004397350 | Spatula Laboratory 3 Inch Blade                                   | 2.00 | Ea | 9.17   | 0.13   | 0.01  |
| 6640004397373 | Spatula Laboratory Hard Rubber 8 Inch Blade                       | 2.00 | Ea | 11.25  | 0.02   | 0.01  |
| 6530011688096 | Tray Tablet And Capsule Counting Plastic                          | 2.00 | Ea | 11.78  | 0.20   | 0.00  |

**APPENDIX C**  
**Proposed AMAL 630 – Pharmacy Consumables**

**Appendix C**  
**AMAL 630 – Pharmacy Consumables**

| NSN           | NOMEN   | QTY   | UI | UPR   | UW    | UC    |
|---------------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 6505009857301 | Acetaminophen Tablets USP 0.325gm 1000s                           | 4.00  | BT | 7.30  | 1.330 | 0.067 |
| 6505012069246 | Acyclovir Capsules 200mg 100 Capsules Per Bottle                  | 4.00  | BT | 67.78 | 0.200 | 0.016 |
| 6505008917555 | Ascorbic Acid Tablets USP 500 Mg 100s                             | 2.00  | BT | 2.09  | 0.220 | 0.012 |
| 6505001538750 | Aspirin Tablets USP 0.324 Gm 1000s                                | 1.00  | BT | 8.13  | 1.000 | 0.059 |
| 6505001596625 | Bacitracin Ointment USP 7100 Units 0.5oz Tube 12 Tubes/Package    | 4.00  | PG | 0.88  | 0.790 | 0.038 |
| 6505005799110 | Bacitracin Zinc and Polymyxin B Sulfate Ointment USP 1oz Tube     | 48.00 | TU | 2.49  | 0.060 | 0.008 |
| 6505010503547 | Cimetidine Tablets USP 300mg 100s                                 | 2.00  | BT | 36.88 | 0.063 | 0.003 |
| 6505010235011 | Clotrimazole Cream USP Topical 1% 15gm                            | 20.00 | TU | 4.39  | 0.070 | 0.003 |
| 6505004002054 | Codeine Phosphate and Acetaminophen Tablets USP 100 Tablets/Bt    | 2.00  | BT | 3.73  | 0.190 | 0.009 |
| 6505012303130 | Diazepam Tablets USP 5mg 100 Tablets Per Bottle                   | 3.00  | BT | 1.50  | 0.150 | 0.150 |
| 6505010985802 | Diazepam Tablets USP 5mg Individually Sealed 100s                 | 3.00  | PG | 2.03  | 0.400 | 0.050 |
| 6505003697289 | Dicloxacillin Sodium Capsules USP 250mg 100 Capsules Per Bottle   | 5.00  | BT | 7.07  | 0.170 | 0.009 |
| 6505001168350 | Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride Capsules USP 50mg 100 Caps/Bottle   | 4.00  | BT | 3.25  | 0.280 | 0.008 |
| 6505000096063 | Doxycycline Hyclate Capsules USP 100mg 500 Capsules Per Bottle    | 3.00  | BT | 28.83 | 0.920 | 0.058 |
| 6505011534335 | Doxycycline Hyclate Tablets USP 100mg 500 Tablets Per Bottle      | 3.00  | BT | 25.45 | 0.360 | 0.021 |
| 6505013770469 | Ergotamine Tartrate and Caffeine Tablets USP 100 Tablets/Bottle   | 2.00  | BT | 63.84 | 0.650 | 0.012 |
| 6505011134758 | Erythromycin Tablets USP 250mg 40s                                | 20.00 | BT | 1.77  | 0.100 | 0.006 |
| 6505010222646 | Gentamicin Sulf Opth Sol USP Equiv 3.0mg Gentamicin Per Ml 5ml    | 2.00  | BT | 2.10  | 0.050 | 0.005 |
| 6505014070381 | Griseofulvin Tablets Ultramicronize USP 125mg 100 Tablets/Bottle  | 4.00  | BT | 22.21 | 0.650 | 0.012 |
| 6505013480278 | Guaifenesin and Pseudoephedrine HCl Extended-Release Tablets 100s | 2.00  | BT | 42.03 | 0.550 | 0.011 |
| 6505012816758 | Hydrocortisone Acetate and Pramoxine Hydrochloride Cream 1oz      | 6.00  | EA | 6.02  | 0.120 | 0.007 |
| 6505009262095 | Hydrocortisone Cream USP 1% 1 Oz (28.35 Gm) Tube                  | 48.00 | TU | 0.97  | 0.110 | 0.005 |
| 6505010980247 | Ibuprofen Tablets USP 600mg 500 Tablets Per Bottle                | 4.00  | BT | 11.22 | 1.280 | 0.044 |
| 6505012149062 | Ibuprofen Tablets USP 800 Mg 500 Tablets Per Bottle               | 4.00  | BT | 14.12 | 1.470 | 1.470 |
| 6505012154825 | Insulin Human Injection Modified 100un/MI 10ml Vial               | 2.00  | VI | 6.00  | 0.070 | 0.004 |
| 6505005900470 | * Isometheptene Mucat Capsules 50/Bt                              | 2.00  | BT | 16.91 | 0.310 | 0.008 |
| 6505001326904 | Isoniazid Tablets USP 300 Mg 100s                                 | 1.00  | BT | 3.47  | 0.320 | 0.011 |
| 6505010666568 | * Loperimide Hydrochloride Capsules USP 2mg 100 Caps/Bt           | 4.00  | BT | 7.14  | 0.080 | 0.004 |
| 6505011561844 | Magnesia Alumina Hydrox Simethicone Tablets 50 Tablets/Bottle     | 24.00 | BT | 3.13  | 0.120 | 0.018 |
| 6505009262111 | Meclizine Hydrochloride Tablets USP Chewable 25 Mg 100s           | 2.00  | BT | 2.02  | 0.110 | 0.006 |
| 6505008901840 | Metronidazole Tablets USP 250mg 250 Tablets Per Bottle            | 1.00  | BT | 7.37  | 0.470 | 0.024 |
| 6505011434643 | Neomycin&Polymyxin B Sulfates&Gramicidin Ophthalmic Sol USP 10ml  | 6.00  | BT | 27.18 | 0.050 | 0.002 |

\*Items added to upgrade clinical capability

**Appendix C**  
**AMAL 630 – Pharmacy Consumables**

| NSN           | NOMEN   | QTY   | UI | UPR    | UW    | UC    |
|---------------|---|-------|----|--------|-------|-------|
| 6505010141378 | Neomycin&Polymyxin B Sulfates&Hydrocortisone Otic Sol USP 10ml    | 12.00 | PG | 1.34   | 0.130 | 0.008 |
| 6505005842338 | Phenytol Sodium Capsules Extended USP 100mg 1000 Caps/Bottle      | 1.00  | BT | 138.21 | 2.000 | 0.067 |
| 6505006873570 | Pyridoxine 50 Mg 1000s  | 1.00  | BT | 13.17  | 0.310 | 0.790 |
| 6505010880499 | * Scopolamine Hydrobromide Inj USP 0.4mg/MI Vial 25/Bx            | 1.00  | PG | 12.91  | 0.400 | 0.012 |
| 6505001839419 | Sulfacetamide Sod Ophthalmic Ointment USP 10% 1/8 Oz (3.5 Gm)     | 12.00 | TU | 1.09   | 0.030 | 0.001 |
| 6505005607331 | Sulfadiazine Silver Cream 1% Topical 400gm Jar                    | 4.00  | JR | 14.54  | 1.250 | 0.047 |
| 6505010161470 | Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim Tablets USP 100 Tablets/Bottle  | 1.00  | BT | 5.26   | 0.370 | 0.020 |
| 6505001394600 | Tetrahydrozoline Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution USP 0.05% 15ml | 24.00 | BT | 1.75   | 0.070 | 0.004 |
| 6505010696520 | Theophylline Extended-Release Tablets 300mg 1000 Tablets/Bottle   | 1.00  | BT |        |       |       |
| 6505009262241 | Tolnaftate Topical Solution USP 1% 10 MI                          | 12.00 | BT | 1.09   | 0.060 | 0.006 |
| 6505010083054 | Undecylenic Acid and Zinc Undecylenate Powder 45gm                | 24.00 | CO | 1.09   | 0.190 | 0.008 |
| 6530011031305 | Bottle Safety Cap 16 Drams (59ml) Capacity Amber/White Plas 200s  | 1.00  | PG | 29.65  | 3.500 | 0.600 |
| 6530000428525 | Bottle Safety Cap Plas Light Res 150ml Cap Rating Child Res 100s  | 1.00  | PG | 21.73  | 7.000 | 1.000 |
| 6530000428421 | Bottle Safety Cap Plas Light Res Cylindrical Wide Mouth 200s      | 1.00  | PG | 13.75  | 4.000 | 0.600 |
| 6530012725119 | Bottle Safety Cap Plastic 4oz Capacity Light/Child Resistant 100s | 1.00  | PG | 35.54  | 7.300 | 1.163 |
| 7690012563226 | Label Paper Legend Keep Out Reach Children F/7690012538287 1000s  | 1.00  | RO | 14.88  | 0.140 | 0.005 |
| 6240002556967 | Lamp Incandescent 75 Watts  | 2.00  | EA | 0.30   | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 6240005833668 | Lamp,Fluorescent  | 8.00  | EA | 1.41   | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 6515011721090 | Syringe & Needle Hypodermic Insulin 1ml Cap 28ga Sgl Scale 100s   | 1.00  | PG | 13.85  | 3.000 | 0.220 |

\*Items added to upgrade clinical capability

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